

THE NATIVE MOVEMENT.

Know Nothingism in Virginia and California.
—The O. U. A. in New Jersey and New York.
—From the Petersburg (Va.) Democrat, June 23.]

KNOW NOTHINGISM IN VIRGINIA.
In an obscure corner of our city, and at an unrequited hour, weekly, on Wednesday night, as we are informed, a band of persons, variously estimated at between one and two hundred, assemble together to "know nothings," and hold secret convocations. Of what they do or say, we of course know nothing, but we think it reasonable to presume that they differ in their principles and objects in no wise from the Northern associations bearing the same inviting name. As to what the avowed aims of the latter are, we have taken pains to ascertain, and inform our readers. We will now turn up again, however, in a few words. First, a vile crusade against all our adopted citizens, the end of which will be to totally disfranchise them. Secondly, an unholy execution of the most execrable of profane Christians, for worshipping God according to the dictates of their own consciences, the effect of which will be to deprive one of the main pillars of our political fabric—freedom of religion.

We shall deal with these people as they deserve to be dealt with, not gingerly as some have done, but as conspirators against the liberties of the land—as traitors to the constitution of their country. They have organized themselves in a secret association to accomplish certain political ends. If we understand these ends aright, they say the foundation of public liberty by striking a death-blow at religious toleration, and destroy the political equality of our citizens by depriving a large portion of the population of the right of suffrage. No understanding of their objects, we should be recreant to our duty as a journalist if we failed to denounce the treason, or to show off in their proper colors the traitors.

We know not of the numbers of this conspiracy, but are satisfied that there are many who have enlisted in the association through ignorance of its designs, fondness for novelty, or from a naturally inquisitive spirit. To these we do not wish to be understood as applying our remarks. We wish to speak of the political ends, and the consequences of its success. For such as these, the path of duty is plain, and that is, rapidly to retrace their footsteps before it becomes too late. Hence, we repeat, that to persons of this description, our harsh remarks are not intended to apply.

But there is another class for whom we do mean them especially, and who richly deserve the contempt of the community. These are the authors of the movement, composed elsewhere, and we suppose for the most part, of reckless demagogues, who, for political ends, would sell their party, country or God, to bask in the sunshine of popular favor; men who, destitute of principle, are ever trimming their sails to any breeze; it matters not though foul with reason, and they will sail on the wind of the haven of public patronage. These persons are even on the alert for some new fangled idea with which to excite the popular mind. One thing, so it effects this end, will answer their purpose as well as another; and the prejudice against foreign Catholics, which they see it elements to serve their designs, and straightway light their torches, to fire the very temple of our liberties, little heeding or caring so they accomplish a momentary triumph, for the complete destruction of the temple itself.

We are no Catholics. For the ceremonies of the church, in common with all persons reared as Protestants, we have rather a distaste. Our ancestry for generations back have never, as we are aware of, been engaged in the religious intolerance of the faith. So with foreigners. For four generations back we confess to pure American blood. But though neither a Catholic or a foreigner, yet when we see one sought to be down-trodden in derogation of the first principle of our organic law, and the other sought to be stripped of the privilege of indignation alike of justice and good policy, we are indignant, and have a right to be so. "Error comes to be dangerous when truth is left free to come to the aid of the error." It is our duty in guaranteeing religious toleration, yet let the question be publicly discussed, and let the guarantee be taken away. We think it right, but if the requisite number think it wrong, we will quietly acquiesce. Just so with the rights of the "Know Nothings," which is a satire on our institutions and a disgrace to any community that tolerates its existence in their midst.

We live in a free country, where every man has an inalienable right to express his own opinion, whether on no law or subject is so free as criticism and inquiry, and, if needs be, for revision or repeal. If we lived under a despotism, where freedom of opinion was not tolerated, where liberty of speech was accounted treason, then there might be excuse or reason for a secret association to effect political ends; but in free America there is none—utterly none.

A word in conclusion, to the democratic party of Petersburg. They have the political ascendancy in the city. If they will let them be, they will let the church of wandering into other fields in search of other principles. But we are satisfied that they are in no need of advice on this subject. Always the jealous guardians of the constitution, whether, we are sure that none of them will make a mistake of violation of that instrument. We shall recall to these "Know-Nothings" again.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS IN CALIFORNIA.

—From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 23.]

The mysterious association called the Know Nothings, appears to have spread its branches until one of them has cast its shadow on the Pacific coast. The Know Nothings, as near as the name is understood, of their doctrine or intentions fathomed, are a secret political organization, strongly native American in its feelings, and organized for the purpose of acting politically, with the intention of securing the political privileges of persons for their own race, and to the exclusion of all others, of foreign birth or descent. They are in fact a re-organization of the native American party in a new form, and, adopting all their principles, intend making a secret application of them, which they have already very effectively done, in the case of the State of California. In New England, particularly, have they been very successful, and have in a few months spread as far as Maryland.

We do not believe there is a State in the Union where the proscription and exclusion of persons of native birth would be apt to meet with so little favor as in California. Here, where so large a portion of our population is not "native and to the manor born," we in our daily intercourse meet with them, have acquired no enlarged views in relation to foreigners than could possibly be obtained in the Eastern States, and we know that some of our best and most enterprising citizens were born upon another shore than ours. We had believed that the great majority of our citizens had been educated long ago. Their peculiarities consisted in their being virtuous, and not in their being foreigners, who had cast their lot among us, of any political rights, demanding a residence in the country of twenty-one years, as necessary to their being entitled to the right to vote in the day to urge such principles, and particularly in our cosmopolitan State and city.

A secret political organization must of necessity be an evil. People who "know nothing," are to a certain extent responsible for nothing, and their actions and modes of action being unknown, are of course, liable to abuse. A great check upon the (visible) result from political organizations, is the fact of their openness to the public gaze and their responsibility to public opinion. If we were to see them, we should be disposed to quarrel with any for a difference of political opinion, but we must confess to a decided preference that the operations of politicians as a body should be exposed to the gaze of the community, before they were fully to differ, we may know with whom and what we are differing.

—From the Jersey City Sentinel, June 23.]

The order of United Americans was established in the year 1845, by thirteen gentlemen of the city of New York. Their first meeting was held in Chrysler street, where the constitution was drawn up, and the formation of Alpha Chapter, No. 1, was accomplished. Among the original thirteen we find the names of Thomas R. Whitney, Simon Baldwin, Wm. W. Osborn, and other prominent men, who are still much attached to the now great institution which they had the honor of originating.

Accordingly made, and the Chapter instituted under the name of "United Americans," everything worked well for about two months, and the expectations of the applicants seemed to be fully realized. This could not last always, for as soon as the foreign and native demagogues became aware of the rapid increase of the order, there seemed to be a natural understanding between them to overthrow it; the indication of their hatred became apparent to the members of the chapter in a very short time, but the first condition of their overthrow was that they should give notice to leave the rooms wherein they held their meetings. Nothing daunted, the Chapter still held their meetings, sometimes at the residences of the members, and other times in the woods, as it was impossible for them to procure a public room, the opposition and prejudice against them being so strong. Their opponents now seemed to be satisfied, as they no doubt thought the Chapter to be dead; but they were mistaken. They found their numbers increasing, and turned out about one hundred strong. After that event, public opinion began to change, and it was generally admitted by all classes that the members of the order, who had been the cause of so much trouble, were not to be despised. The Chapter soon found a hall to meet in, and as they have grown in importance and numbers, many favors have been shown them, and opportunities offered for advancement which have not been lost sight of, and now, on this point, to Washington Chapter, No. 7, O. U. A., of New Jersey, as one of the most prosperous Chapters in the States. This is a brief history of but one Chapter, and if the history of every Chapter in the order was known, it would be a splendid record of the progress of the order, which has only been the means of advancing their growth and prosperity, and as they now have become an important element in our country, they have found many fawning friends, who are anxious only so long as the order continues to prosper.

The arrangements for the celebration of Independence in this city, by American Chapter, are nearly complete, and should the day prove fine, will eclipse the celebration ever held in this city. In addition to the Chapters of this State, some two or three are expected from New York. The military arrangements will be under the direction of the Jersey Continentals, Capt. Pollard, who have invited several companies, the following having received the invitation and will be present—American Continentals, Captain Hand; American Rifles, Captain Cory; and another company of Newark; Morgan Rifles, Captain Helme, of New Brunswick; and the Ellis Guard, Captain Samuel Ellis, of this city. The line of procession will form about twelve o'clock, and move at precisely one, passing through our principal streets to the First Presbyterian church, where the oration will be delivered by Jacob Broome, Esq., together with other appropriate exercises, which will be made known by published programs due time. After the exercises in the church the guests will take dinner about five o'clock, and in the evening the members of the order will witness the fireworks which will be represented by the order, including their own piece, described in another part of this column. Adkin's full band is engaged by this Chapter, who will be present in uniform, and accompanied by a drum-major. As we said before, the celebration of the 4th of July will be made, and will not be long remembered by our citizens.

An elegant piece of fireworks is being prepared at the laboratory of the Messrs. Edge, for the O. U. A.'s celebration of the 4th of July. It will be about twenty feet square, representing the arm and hand grasping the "insidious snake," surrounded by an American shield; over the top of the same is a large spread eagle; underneath and surrounding the shield is a wreath of oak, with a scroll, leaves and acorns, the whole resting on a large scroll, bearing the appropriate motto of "Our native land," in letters so large that he who runs may read them. The whole piece, when finished, will be a valuable and, we think, a credit to the patriotic Messrs. Edge, who, we understand, are getting it up at their own expense, to present to American Chapter at their celebration of Independence.

A grand Chapter, of New York, are to hold a public meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle on the 25th instant, and among other exercises of the evening a set of splendidly good resolutions will be presented to the Hon. Thomas R. Whitney, by that gentleman, for the noble stand he took in defence of American principles while in the State Senate, and last winter, Chapter Oak Chapter, of the same city, have also prepared resolutions and a splendid Bible, which will probably be presented on the same evening. The members of the order are to appear in regalia.

A new chapter was instituted at Elizabethtown last evening, and will be known by the name and number of Putnam Chapter, No. 16. A number of the members of the order from New York and Newark were present, and took part in the exercises. The chapter is started under favorable auspices, and will no doubt meet with success, as the American feeling is strong in that place.

In highway, the O. U. A. will take a prominent part in the celebration of the Fourth of July, in addition to rich banners, flags, regalia, &c.; in addition they will carry a magnificent temple of liberty, on a platform drawn by four companies of horses.

THE O. U. A. IN NEW YORK.

There will be a native American demonstration in this city on the evening of the 23rd, at the Tabernacle, when the members of Putnam Chapter No. 8, of New York, will give a public performance. Hon. Thomas R. Whitney, Senator from the Fourth district, and A. G. S. of the A. C. G., with a testimonial of respect. Addresses will be delivered by several members of the order.

Musical and Theatrical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The dramatic selections for this evening are of light and amusing character, which can hardly fail to draw a large assemblage of the patrons of the metropolitan theatre. Mr. Marshall, who has been so successful in his theatrical representations, and has met with success. To-night Mr. and Mrs. Williams are to appear in three pieces: the first is "Born to Good Luck"; the next is a new dramatic monologue, entitled "Mrs. Wadsworth at Home," and the last, the drama of "Barney the Baron."

BOVEY THEATRE.—This establishment, under the direction of Mr. Waldron, is as popular as ever. Here, too, variety seems to be the order of the day. The play of the "Stranger" will commence the amusement. Mr. Goodall as the Stranger, and Mrs. Wadsworth as the Baroness. The new piece will be the accusation of Madame Oliva on the tight rope from the stage to the gallery. Miss Herring will sing a new song, and all will close with the drama of "John Avery"—Mr. Johnson as the miser.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This well ventilated establishment seems to be the largest and most popular, notwithstanding the great heat of the weather. It would seem the performances of the Raveles will always draw large and respectable audiences. The beautiful ballet of "Urie," with Mlle Yra Matias as Urie, will commence the amusement. This will be followed by the comic pantomime of "Jocko" Marzetti in his imitable representation of the ape.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. Purdy, the active and energetic manager of this popular resort, continues to supply his patrons with every variety of dramatic entertainment. He has engaged, to present, the favorite artists—Mr. J. G. Hatter, the tragedian, Herr Cline, the accomplished rope dancer, and Mr. Locke, the Yankee comedian. The pieces for to-night are the "Stranger," Herr Cline will follow, with dancing on the tight rope, and the comic drama of "A Wife for a Day," will conclude all.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The dramatic selections for this afternoon are "Away with Melancholy" and the "Lottery Ticket." In the evening, the new comedy entitled the "Hope of the Family," will be played. Besides the performances in the saloon, the visitors have the privilege of visiting the various curiosities with which the establishment abounds.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—Those who wish to hear simple but sterling negro minstrelsy should visit 472 Broadway. The most amusing performances are announced for this evening. Several favorite minstrel troupes, including the concert & a la Julien, and eguiste dancing.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—The new burletta called "Black Douglas," is a very amusing performance, and affords great merriment to the visitors; it will be repeated to-night. There will also be negro minstrelsy, and several other performances, and dancing. The hall is well filled every night.

BUCKLEY'S SENSADERS.—Since the introduction of burlesque opera at this popular place of amusement, the house is crowded every night. "Cinderella" has been produced in fine style. The scenery is beautiful, the dresses elegant, and the singing and music of a very superior order. "Cinderella" will have a successful run.

HIPPOTROME.—The equestrian and other exercises which are given at this establishment are very much admired. As we have no programme of the performance, we cannot particularize the various feats of the evening. We therefore refer our readers to the advertisements.

AMERICAN MINSTRELS.—This band, which is a selection of the best negro delineators, under the direction and management of Mr. W. B. Fuller, leaves this city to-day, for Demerara and the West India islands, where Prince Alfred is to be met. They are composed of first-rate violin and banjo performers, and also good vocalists, they no doubt will be successful.

A "HAPPY FAMILY."—One John Carey was brought before the police court in Worcester on Friday, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. Although it was shown, says the Worcester Transcript, that Carey, his wife, and six children, had been married, two years, and had four children, and several other facts, lived in one kitchen and bedroom, there was no proof that the charge was true, and the defendant was allowed to return to the embrace of his "happy family."

SHIP BUILDING IN NEW YORK.

Number of Vessels Launched this Year—Number on the Stocks—Large Amount of New Craft, &c., &c.

Below will be found the result of a recent visit to the ship yards of New York and immediate vicinity. The list embraces the productions of twenty-two different firms. The yards extend on the East river, from the foot of Stanton street to as high as Forty-second street. But ten of them are on this island, one or two having lately removed to Greenpoint, on Long Island, the increasing population having crowded them out of the city. We understand one or two of the remaining few will shortly make a similar move. At Greenpoint, which has become during the past two or three years quite a populous place—indebted in a great measure to these industrial establishments—there are eight shipbuilding firms, several of them doing large business. The most extensive is that of Mr. William Perine, late of the firm of Perine, Patterson & Co., of New York. The other yards noticed out of the city are those of Isaac C. Smith & Son, and Capes & Allison, at Hoboken.

The business of shipbuilding is in a very active state, and it is anticipated that nearly one-half as many more vessels will be launched in 1854 than ever left the stocks during any prior twelve months. The statement annexed embraces the number, class and size of every vessel launched since the close of 1853, and those remaining on the stocks. Compared with other periods within the past three or four years, the demand for steamers, particularly of a large class, does not appear so great, although the profits from those now in employment is represented to have never been so good, owing principally to the great increase in the commerce and traffic between this country and Europe.

"We commence with the

NEW YORK YARDS.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT & CO.

Jan. 14.—Steamship Orizaba, of 1,200 tons, for Morgan & Harris's New Orleans and Vera Cruz mail line.

Feb. 4.—Pilot boat Jacob A. Westervelt, of 100 tons, for New York pilots.

April 25.—Ship Robert Carney, of 900 tons, for the New York and New Orleans business.

May 6.—Steamship Nautilus, of about 900 tons, for Harris & Morgan's New Orleans and Texas mail line.

June 24.—War steamer Santa Anna, of 500 tons, for the Mexican government.

On the Stocks.

Two ships of 1,700 tons each, for J. Griswold's New York and London packet line.

War steamer General Iturbide, of 500 tons, for the Mexican government, of the same model as the Santa Anna, mentioned above. Their length on deck is 165 feet, beam 27 feet, and depth of hold 12 feet. Each will be fitted with double oscillating engines from the Farren Iron Works, with cylinders 36 inches in diameter, 33 inch stroke. They are well built, live oak vessels, and each will carry fourteen guns. The Iturbide will be launched in about a week.

A freighting ship of 1,600 tons, for Alexander M. Lawrence.

This firm has also just laid the keel of a steamship of 2,400 tons, to fill the place of the Humboldt in the New York and Havre line. She is to be called the Arago, after the celebrated French astronomer. Her dimensions will be the same as the Humboldt.

All the above measurements are by government calculation.

WM. H. WEBB.

Launched.

May 10.—Ship Harvest Queen, of 1,400 tons, for C. H. Marshall & Co.'s line of Liverpool packets.

May 14.—Ship Cultivator, of about the same tonnage, for J. O. Ward; also for the Liverpool trade.

June 5.—Brig Houston, of 600 tons, for the Texas trade; owned by Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

June 7.—Ship Thornton, of 1,400 tons, for Williams and Guilan's Liverpool line.

On the Stocks.

A steamship of about 900 tons, for Palayo, Pardo & Co., of Havana; will be launched in about a fortnight.

A ship for Cornelius Grinnell, of about 1,600 tons, for the Liverpool trade.

A ship for Jas. Foster, Jr., of about 1,350 tons, for the same trade.

A ship for Stanton & Thompson, of about 1,000 tons, for the New Orleans trade.

A clipper schooner of about 300 tons, for sale.

The above tonnage is by custom house measurement.

THOS. COLLYER.

Launched.

Feb. 15.—Brig Handy King, of 430 tons, for the Mobile trade; owned by Capt. Post.

April 22.—Ship Knickerbocker, of 1,000 tons, owned by Stanton & Thompson.

On the Stocks.

A steamboat of about 450 tons, for Glencoe. She is 200 feet long, 32 wide, and 8 1/2 deep. Machinery from Cunningham & Belknap's foundry.

ROSEVELT & JOYCE.

Launched.

A three master schooner of about 600 tons, for A. A. Low & Broly.

Schooner Emory, of about 300 tons, for D. C. Freeman & Co.

On the Stocks.

A ship of 2,000 (C. M.) for Everett & Brown. She is 215 feet long, 46 wide and 29 deep.

Also a ship of the same dimensions, for Mr. Daniel D. Bacon, of Boston.

WILLIAM COLLYER.

Launched.

MARCH 16.—Steamship Calahua, 2,200 tons, now running between this city and Mobile, via Havana.

In April a dredging machine of about 80 tons. This was built on an improved principle, enabling a much greater quantity of work to be done at a considerable less expense than by the old machines.

MAY 20.—Steamer R. L. Mable, of 148 tons, for towing in this harbor.

JUNE 15.—Steamer Mercury, of 208 tons, also for towing here. Owned by Livingston & Rogers.

Mr. Collyer launched all the above from the foot of Nineteenth street, East river. He has since removed to Greenpoint, where he is at present engaged in fitting up a new yard. He has no work on hand.

JOHN ENGLISH.

Launched.

In March, a steamboat of about 900 tons, to ply between Boston and Bangor.

On the Stocks.

A steamboat for Sandford's New York and Philadelphia line, of about 900 tons.

A steamboat for the Parker Vein Company, of about 1,500 tons. Messrs. Boardman & Guilan, of the Neptune Iron Works, supply the engines for both vessels.

A steamboat of about 500 tons, for the Peck ship ferry.

SMITH & DIXON.

Launched.

This firm has launched nothing this year. The steamship of 2,600 tons, for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which was commenced more than a year back, is still unfinished on the stocks, and is the only vessel in the yard.

GEORGE STEERS.

Launched.

June 15.—Yacht Julia, 90 tons, for James M. Waterbury.

Mr. S. also repaired the yacht Union this season.

On the Stocks.

A pilot boat for Mr. Wm. J. Murphy, a New York pilot. She is a very handsomely modelled vessel, of 107 tons, which is a high tonnage for her class,

being 18 tons larger than any other pilot boat afloat. Her dimensions are—length on deck, 81 feet; beam, 21 feet; depth, 7 feet 6 inches.

A clipper ship for Napier, Johnson & Co., of 750 tons, to be commanded by Capt. Michael Gregory. She is 41 feet long on the keel, 314 beam, and 16 1/2 deep.

GEORGE COLLYER.

Launched.

In March, the steamer Bay City, of 600 tons, for California.

June 24.—A schooner of 300 tons, 104 feet long, 30 beam, and 9 deep, for parties unknown.

On the Stocks.

A schooner of 250 tons, for Charles Clark, of Jersey City. She is 100 feet long, 23 wide, and 9 1/2 deep.

JEREMIAH SIMONSON.

Launched.

MAY 28.—Steamer Plymouth Rock, of about 1,500 tons burthen, for the Stonington line; machinery from the Allaire works.

On the Stocks.

Steamship Magnolia, 1,200 tons burthen, 225 feet long, 32 beam, and 25 wide.

Steamship Ariel, 1,600 tons, 250 feet long, 33 beam, and 28 deep.

Both these vessels are intended to run in Commodore Vanderbilt's Independent Line, to Aspinwall, in conjunction with the North Star, now running, and to connect on the Pacific with the Uncle Sam and Yankee Blade. The Allaire works supply the machinery for both vessels.

ABRAHAM C. BELL.

Launched.

Jan. 28.—Ship Robert L. Lane, of about 1,100 tons (C. H.), for Lane & West.

On the Stocks.

Ships Confederation and Switzerland, of the same dimensions as the R. L. Lane, and for the same parties.

Clipper ship Adelaide, of 1,800 tons, for Thomas Ward. She has three decks, is 205 feet long on the keel, 42 beam, and 28 deep.

Schooner Lloyd Scranton, of 400 tons, for Messrs. Scranton & Tallman, to be employed in the Savannah trade. She is 112 feet long, 23 beam, and 12 1/2 deep.

Schooner Louise, of 400 tons, for Messrs. Lane & West, of the same dimensions, for the Mobile trade.

WILLIAMSBURG YARDS.

THOS. STACK.

Launched.

Jan. 7.—Bark Chanticleer, of 350 tons, for M. M. Freeman & Co.

May 2.—Bark Iva, of 360 tons, for Maitland, Phelps & Co.

May 20.—Brig Emma, of 287 tons, for H. K. Cornings.

On the Stocks.

June 17.—Bark Clara, of 750 tons, for Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

On the Stocks.

A bark for Wm. B. Whitehead, of 600 tons, 140 feet long, 31 beam, and 12 1/2 deep.

Bark Rebecca, for M. M. Freeman & Co., 350 tons, 115 feet long, 26 beam, and 12 deep. Will be launched during July.

A brig for Henry Delafield, of 190 tons, 95 feet long, 24 1/2 beam, and 9 deep.

A brig of 289 tons, for Gomez, Wallace & Co. She is 115 feet long, 26 broad, and 10 deep.

Mr. Stack is also rebuilding the clipper ship White Squall into a three-masted schooner, to ton about 860.

ARIEL PATTERSON.

Launched.

Mr. Patterson has launched this year, the ship Francis B. Cutting, of 1,000 tons, owned by E. D. Huribut & Co., and now in the Antwerp trade.

Also, in May, the three-decked ship Jeremiah Thompson, of 1,818 tons, for S. Thompson & Nephew's line of packets. She is 218 feet long, 43 beam, and 29 deep.

On the Stocks.

The ship City of New York, of the same tonnage and dimensions as the Jeremiah Thompson, for Kingland & Sutton.

A schooner of 250 tons, for Minn. H. Keath, for the general freighting business.

GREENPOINT YARDS.

WM. PERINE.

Launched.

Jan. 14.—Brig Ciudad Bolivar, in the South American trade, of 400 tons. Owned by Harbeck & Co.